

NEW FIRM
NEW GOODS.
NEW PRICES.

OUR Subscribers have formed a copartnership under
the name of

OTTMAN & BLANOT,
and opened in

RICHARDSON'S BLOCK,
Main Street, - - Janesville,
the best stock of

Boots & Shoes
AND

HATS & CAPS
brought into Wisconsin, and which they will sell as

Such Low Prices
as have never been known in Janesville.

THESE ARE INDISPUTABLE FACTS
we challenge the closest examination, confident
that such an examination will prove the truth of what
is asserted.

The goods were bought directly from the manufac-
turers, and are the

BEST CUSTOM WORK
to be found in the market. They have been selected
by a person whose name is in the trade for the thirty
years, and will bear a fair trial, comparison with any
thing in the market.

By coming from within our belt, we have been enabled to

A MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT
 engaged a superior workman who will employ none
 experienced and good workmen. We intend to
 do our work in this department.

Superior to Anything
 ever before put up in this city.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.
 ask the attention of the public to our stock of goods
 confident that we can offer


BETTER INDUCEMENTS
 purchase than any other traders or manufacturers
 in the south of the state.

All sales exclusively for cash, and in every in-
 dustry.

Lowest Price will be Fixed
 on every article offered by us.

GEORGE I. OTIMAN,
By CHEN BLANCO,
 Agentsville, April 12th, 1864. quid-wit

New Goods
 AT
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.



VANDERWAF.

INS OF AGENT CORNBY:

201. 28 C. 11
PREPARED BY
CORNELIUS
VANDER AAR
AS just received a New and Splendid Stock of
Boots and Shoes,
Right Direct Reduction from former purchases. In
consequence of the unsettled state of the country, man-
ufacturing at the present juncture, many have sought
to sell their stock, and will give us 10% less than the manufac-
turers at prices that will enable us to sell our customers
at a better price for

LESS MONEY

any enter offered before. To satisfy yourselves call and
see.

High plain Serge, Congress heel Gaiters,	1.50	worth 1.80
Congress heel Gaiters,	1.00	1.50
" Ford's Lace Gaiters,	.50	1.00
" Martens Slippers,	.25	.63
Best Dutch, home made, Plain top Boots,	4.00	6.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	5.00	8.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1.75	2.50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	4.00	6.00

together with a large lot of the different kinds of
Boots for men, women, boys and girls - wear 1 thick,
2 these inducements, the citizens of Knoxville are
sure to call and find it to their interest to call and examine
themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

It is our motto that "it is better to buy good
and cheap than to buy cheap and bad."

C. VANDER AAR,
No. 2 Myers Block, Knoxville, Wis.

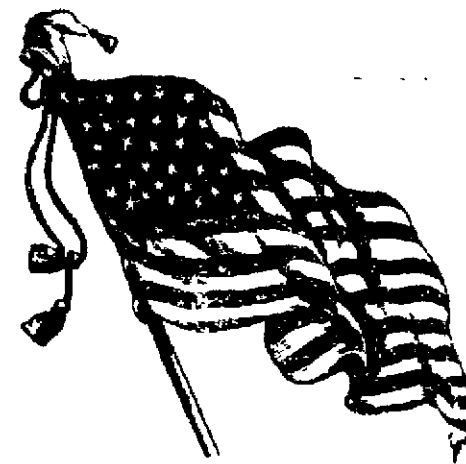
IT PAYS! IT PAYS!
TO USE THE
extract Tongvin Musk
FOR HAIR OIL

DELLAMAN & COLLINS.
Free, Oahu if
House and Lot for Sale.
On block 7 in Palmer & Sutherland's addition.
This excellent lot and good frame house will be
sold for \$10,000. Terms cash, or upon the office of
DELLAMAN & COLLINS, 141 N. B. ST.,
Honolulu.
Piano Forte and Organ!!
MRS. S. C. FOORD,
will be happy to give instruction to those who
wish to acquire a good knowledge of the
Piano Forte and Organ Music,
many and thorough. Residence on Jackson
street, three doors south of the Methodist church.
For B. Instruction given at the residence of her pupils
desired.
Honolulu, Feb. 27, 1881
feidzly

Cash Paid
for CITY AND COUNTY ORDER
T the Hardware Store of
B. J. RICHARDSON,
superintendent
Immigrant Ship.
COOK & MC LAIN,
CHICAGO STEAM DYING WORKS,
90 Dearborn St., 412 1/2 South Clark St., Chicago,
Dyeing, Staining, Cleaning, and Finishing
of the Coats, Vests and Pants.
Dyed or Cleaned with neatness and dispatch.
Dyes of Silk & Woolen Dresses & Shawls
Dyed and Cleaned in a superior manner.
Send promptly by Express, with directions to
CHICAGO, ILL. COOK & MC LAIN.

PAINT
AND
White Wash
BRUSHES,
and
are
sold by
Ward's and
DELLAMAN & COLLINS
Brushes!!

C. M. STORREY & CO., 1, Third Ward, many
 branches, (to 124) N. Cur.Will & CO.
Coccone for the Hair.
 Annapolis, Md., Campbell, Lee and Myer, 100 N. Annapolis
 Md. Hair-restorers and Agents, 100 N. Annapolis
 Md. G. E. OLIVER
 Patent Solicitors.
For Sale.
 20 W. N. B. Dublin, Va. One acre, 1000 ft. E. of
 the town, 100 ft. N. of the river, 100 ft. S. of the
 river. Dublin from 8 to 100 ft. up the river.
 One the best water. For exportation it will be
 in summer water. Machine to be used. Town,
 100 ft. S. of the river, 100 ft. S. of the river. 100 ft. S. of the river.
 Address: 100 ft. S. of the river, 100 ft. S. of the river.
 G. E. OLIVER.
 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th,



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

A New Government in Missouri.

A state convention has been in session at Jefferson, Mo., for some time past. It is an adjourned meeting of a convention got up by Gov. Jackson to take the state out of the Union; but it has just effected a very different purpose.

On Tuesday, it declared the offices of Governor, Lieut. Governor and Secretary of State vacant, by a vote of 36 to 25, and on Wednesday it unanimously elected William R. Gamble, Governor, W. P. Hall, Lieut. Governor, and Mordecai Oliver, Secretary of State.

These elections give universal satisfaction, as the new officers are all staunch Union men. A state election is to be held in November.

This energetic action on the part of the convention settles the question in regard to secession in Missouri.

A Strange Order.

The Chicago Tribune of this morning informs us that the Barker Dragoons, which have been in the immediate service of Gen. McClellan during the campaign in Western Virginia, returned on Tuesday evening to Chicago, for the reorganization of the company for the war, being three months men. They bring the following intelligence, which we copy from the Tribune:

It is with a feeling of deep sadness that we record the news brought by the Barker Dragoons last night, that Gen. McClellan, in obedience to positive orders from Gen. Scott, though much against his own judgment, released all the prisoners taken at Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain, one thousand in number, on parole of honor. The dragoons were conducted a considerable distance from camp by the Barker Dragoons and Cincinnati Cavalry, and set at liberty. They returned the favor by shooting four of the Cincinnati men as soon as they were released.

We hope there is some mistake about this, but if it is true, it is very strange. If such orders constitute a proper prosecution of the war, we are thankful that we do not belong to the military profession.

VOTING IN CAMP.—We learn that a vote was taken at Camp Utley, Racine, previous to their departure from that city, which resulted as follows: 120 republicans and 890 democrats. All the field officers are republicans.—*Frederic du Chien Courier.*

We have heard similar assertions made in our own streets. The Racine Advocate, however, puts a veto on the story. It says: "The above statement appeared in the Racine Democrat a few weeks since, and is now on its travels. We did not take the trouble to contradict it at the time, as they thought no one would be big enough fool to pay any attention to it. Whether a majority of the men in the 4th regiment were republicans or democrats we cannot tell, but this we do know, that no such vote as the Democrat pretends to give an account of was taken in the 4th regiment."

CHAMBER OF RUIN.—If the statement that the provisions for the 7th and 9th regiments are to be purchased by the commissary general, and the men do their own cooking, is true, one of the latest leaks from the public treasury will be shut off. The contractors heretofore have made "a good thing" of it, and we should suppose all obligations in that direction were fully satisfied, if any exist.

AN EFFECT OF SECESSION.—One of the inmates of the Butler insane asylum at Providence, was lately a prosperous Baltimore merchant. Secession troubles broke up his business, rendered him insolvent, took from him two sons now in the rebel army, and finally bereft him of his reason. His wife, an invalid residing near Providence, on failing to receive letters from him as usual, was at last informed of his situation, and from that time declined to live. She was buried two or three days since.

REINTEGRATION.—Col. White has resigned his position as assistant adjutant general and his place is supplied by his brother H. K. White, Esq., of Milwaukee. The colonel is district attorney of Waukesha county, and had to relinquish his duties in the adjutant's office for his more legitimate ones.

COLONEL OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.—There are several reports in relation to filling the vacancy in the command of the 2d regiment. One writer says that Col. Coon was recalled and tendered the place, but resigned and will come home. Another names John F. Potter, and still another mentions the son of Bostwick O'Connor as likely to be appointed. George B. Smith is also alluded to.

THREE HUNDRED REBELS DEPART TO US.—Mr. Russell, the London Times correspondent, who witnessed the battle on Sunday, plainly observed a body of rebels, numbering at least 300, leave their own side and cross over to us.

NOT DEAD.—W. H. Collins, of the La-Crosse company, reported dead, writes a long letter to the La-Crosse Republican, just as naturally as any man.

DESERTER.—Martin Van Buren Adams has been published as a deserter, by Captain Temple Clarke, Co. K, 5th regiment.

Mr. Russell's Letter to the London Times.

FROM VICKSBURG TO CAIRO.

CAIRO, June 20.

My last letter was from Natchez, from which place I went to Vicksburg on the 14th inst.

Here lives a man who has been the pioneer of hotels in the west, and who has now established himself in a big caravanserai, which he rules in a curious fashion. The large dining room is filled with small tables, covered with parqu岸ed cloths. At the end is a long deal table, heavy with dishes of meat and vegetables, presided over by negroes and gentlemen of uncertain hue. In the center of the room stood my host, shoving out at the top of his voice the names of the joints, and recommending his guests to particular dishes, very much as the chorister told us was the want of the tavern in old London. Many little negroes run about in attendance, driven here and there by the commands of their white Southerners—white-teethed, puny-eyed, but sad as memory. "Are you happy here?" asked I, of one of them who stood by my chair. He looked uneasy and frightened. "Why don't you answer?" "I've feared to tell that to massa." "Why, your master is kind to you?" "Bery good man, sir, when he not angry wid me!" And the little fellow's eyes filled with tears at some recollection that pained him. I asked no more. Vicksburg is secessionist. There are hundreds of soldiers in the streets, many in the hotel, and my host said some hundreds of Irish, had gone off to the wars, to fight for the good cause. If Mr. O'Connell were alive, he would certainly be pained to see the course taken by so many of his countrymen on this question.

At Jackson, I called on Mr. Pettus, the governor of the state of Mississippi, according to invitation, and found him in the state-house, in a very poor room with broken windows, ragged carpets and dilapidated furniture. He is a glib, silent man, to-bacco-ruminant, abrupt speech, firmly believing that the state of society in which he exists, wherein there are monthly foul murders perpetrated at the very seat of government, is the most free and civilized in the world. He is of easy access to all, and men sauntered in and out of his office, just as they would walk into a public house. Once on a time, indeed, the governor was a deer-hunter in the forest, and lived far away from the haunts of men, and he is proud of the fact. He is a strenuous seceder, and has done high-handed things in his way—simple apparently, honest probably, fierce certainly—he lives, while he is governor, on a salary of \$4,000 a year, in the house provided for him by the state. There was not much to say on either side. I can answer for one. Next day being Sunday, I remained at rest in the house of a friend listening to local stories—not *contumacious* rose, but a deeper than blood-red: how such a man shot another, and was afterwards stabbed by a third; and this fellow and his friend hunted down in broad day and murdered one obnoxious to them—told after tale such as I have heard through the south, and seen daily narratives of in the papers. Accidents! No security for life! Property is quite safe. Its proprietor is in imminent danger, were it only from stray bullets when he turns a corner. The "bar," the "dial," the savage practice of walking about with pistol and poniard—ungovernable passions, ungoverned because there is no law to punish the deeds to which they lead—these are the causes of acts which would not be tolerated in the worst days of Corsican *condottieri*, and which must be put down, or the countries in which they are unpunished will become as barbarous as jungles of wild beasts.

Taking the train for Memphis, among our passengers were gentlemen from Texas going to Richmond to offer service to Mr. Davis. They declared the feeling in their state was almost without exception in favor of secession. It is astonishing how positive all these people are that England is in absolute dependence on cotton for her national existence. They are at once savage and childish. If England does not recognize the southern confederacy pretty quick, they will pass a resolution not to let her have any cotton, except, &c. Suppose England does ever recognize a confederacy based on the principles of the south, who guarantees a there to be in her absolute dependence, if it exists, similar coercive steps may not be taken against her? "Oh! we shall be friends, you know," and so on.

On the train before us there had just passed a company armed with large bowie knives and rifled pistols, who called themselves the "Toothpick Company." They carried a coffin along with them, on which was a plate with "Abraham Lincoln" inscribed on it, and they sang themselves with the childish conceit of telling the people as they went along that "they were bound to bring his body back in it." At Grand Junction station the troops got out and were much preparatory to their transfer to a train for Richmond in Virginia. The first company about 70 strong, consisted exclusively of Irish, who were armed with rifles with bayonets. The second consisted of five-sixths Irish, armed mostly with muskets; the third were of Americans, who were well uniformed, but had no arms with them. The fourth, clad in green, were nearly all Irish; they wore all sorts of clothing, and had no pretensions to be regarded as disciplined soldiers. I am led to believe that the great number of Irish who have enlisted for service indicates a total suspension of all the works on which they are ordinarily engaged in the south. They were very orderly. "Fix bayonets" elicited a wonderful amount of controversy in the ranks. "War are yo' drivin' to?" "Sullivan, don't ye hear we're to fix bayonets?" "Ayso the strap of mee baynit, sergeant, jewel!" If ye prod me wid thatnagin, I'll let daylito into ye! &c. Officer, railing must—"No. 23, James Phelan." No reply. Voice from the ranks—"Faith, Phelan's gone; shure he wint at the dip-dip!" Old men and boys were mixed together, but the mass of the rank and file were strong, full grown men. In one of the carriages were some women dressed as "rangers and boots of the coast Irish. They looked sad, sorry, dirty and old. There was great want of water along the line, and the dust and heat were very great and disagreeable. When the baggage and march made of the men will break down, owing to bad shoes and the weight of clothes and trash of various kinds they sling on their shoulders.

Memphis is one of the strategic positions of the confederates. On the edge of the bluff is constructed a breastwork of cotton bales, which no infantry could get at, and which would offer no resistance to vertical shot, but the edge of the bluff is in places above the bank from under it. The river rolls below deep and strong, and across the roads or watercourses leading to it are feeble barricades of plank, which a howitzer could shiver to pieces in a few rounds. Higher up the bank, on a commanding plateau, there is a breastwork and parapet, within which are six guns, and the general informed me he intended to mount 15 guns at this part of the river, which would certainly prove very formidable to such steamers as they have on these waters, if any attempt were made to move down from Cairo. In the course of the day, I was introduced to exactly seventeen confederate and one cap-

tain. My happiness was further increased by an introduction to a youth of some twenty-three years of age, with tender feet, I may judge from purple slippers, dressed in a green coat, iron pants, and a tremendous sombrero with a plume of ostrich feathers, and gold tassels looped at the side, who had the air and look of an apothecary's errand boy. This was "General" Maggies (let us say), of Arkansas.

I have just returned from a visit to the works and batteries at the entrenched camp and Randolph's Point, sixty miles above Memphis, by which it is intended to destroy any flotilla coming down the river from Cairo, and to oppose any force coming by land to cover its flank and clear the left bank of the Mississippi.

A few ridge-poled tents, pitched under the shade of some trees, on a small spur of the slope, was the only indication immediately visible of material character. But a close inspection in front enabled me to detect two earthworks, mounted with guns, on the side of the bank, considerably higher than the river, and three heavy guns, possibly 32-pounders, lay in the dust close to the landing place, with very rude carriages and bullock-poles to carry them to the batteries.

The first work inspected was a plain parapet of earth placed some fifty feet above the river, and protected very slightly by two small flanking parapets. Six guns, 32-pounders, and howitzers of an old pattern were mounted on *carbasses*, without any traverses whatever. The carriages rested on rough platform and the wheels ran on a traversing semicircle of plank, as the iron rails were not yet ready. The gunners, a plain-looking body of men, very like railway laborers and mechanics without uniform, were engaged at drill. It was neither a quick nor good work—about equal to the average of a squad after a couple of days' charge, and the men worked earnestly, and I have no doubt, if the federalists give them time, they will prove artillerymen in the end. The general ordered practice to be made with round shot. After some delay, a kind of hybrid shell's cannonade was loaded. The target was a tree, about 2,500 yards distant, I was told. It appeared to me about 1,700 yards off. Every one was desirous of seeing the shot; but we were at the wrong side for the wind, and I ventured to say so. However the general thought and said otherwise. The word "Fire!" was given. Alas! the friction tube would not explode. It was one of a new sort, which the Tennesseans are trying to their practice hand at. A second answered better. The gun went off, but where the ball went to no one could say, as the smoke came into our eyes. The party moved to windward, and after another false had missed, the gun was again discharged, at some 5 degrees elevation, and the shot fell in good line, 200 yards short of the target, and did not ricochet. Gun No. 2 was then discharged, and off went the ball, at no particular mark, down the river; but if it did go off, so did the gun also, for it gave a frantic leap and jumped with the carriage off the platform; nor was this wonderful, for it was an old fashioned chambered cannonade, charged, and solid shot, ought to make a burst with indignation. Turning from the battery, we visited another nearer the water, with four guns, (32 pounders), which were well placed to sweep the channel with greater chance of ricochet; and higher up the bank, toward a high peak commanding the Mississippi, here about 700 yards broad, and a small conflict, which runs into it, was another battery of two guns, with a very great command, but only fit for shell, as the fire must be plunging. All these batteries were very ill-constructed, and in only one was the magazine under decent cover. In the first it was in the rear of the battery, up the hill behind it. The parapets were of sand or soft earth, unprovided with merlons. The last had a few sand bags between the guns.

For five weeks the Tennessee troops under Gen. Pillow, who is at the head of the forces of the state, have been working at a series of curious intrenchments, which are supposed to represent an entrenched camp, and which look like an assemblage of beaver dams. In a word, they are so complicated that they would prove exceedingly troublesome to the troops engaged in their defense, and it would require very steady, experienced regulars to man them so as to give proper support to each other. The maze of breastworks, of flanking parapets, of parapets for field pieces, is overdone. Several of them might prove useful to an attacking force. In some places the wood was cut down in front so as to form a formidable natural abatis; but generally here, as in the batteries below, timber and brushwood were left uncut up to easy snare for the works, and as to even an advance of riflemen, and to expose the defending force to considerable annoyance.

Seven or eight hundred men were formed into line for inspection. There were few of the soldiers in any kind of uniform, and such uniforms as I saw were in very bad taste, and consisted of gray facings, and stripes on very strange garments. They were armed with old pattern percussion muskets and their ammunition pouches were of diverse sorts. Shoes often bad, knapsacks scarce, head-pieces of every kind of shape—badges worked on the front or sides, tinted in much request. Every man had a tin water-flask and a blanket. The general addressed the men, who were in line two deep (and many of them unmistakably Irishmen), and said what generals usually say on such occasions—compliments for the past, encouragements for the future. "When the hour of danger comes I will be with you." They did not seem to care much whether he was or not.

Randolph's Point is, no doubt, a very strong position. The edges of the plateau command the rear of the batteries below: the ravines in the bluff would give cover to a large force of riflemen, who could render the batteries untenable if taken from the river face, unless the camp in their rear on the top of the plateau was carried. Great loss of life, and probably failure, would result from any attack on the works from the river merely. But a flotilla in the present state of their service and equipment; and there is nothing I saw to prevent the landing of a force on the banks of the river, which with a combined action on the part of an adequate force of gun-boats, could carry the position. As the river falls, the round-shot fire of the guns will be even less effective.

Having returned to the steamer, the party proceeded up the river to a small camp in defense of a battery of four guns, or rather of a small parallelogram of soft sand covering a small little higher than the river level. No communication exists with the woods between the two camps, which must be six or seven miles apart. The force stationed here are composed principally of gentlemen. They are all in uniform. A detachment worked one of the guns, which the general wished to see fired with round-shot. In five or six minutes after the order was given the gun was loaded, and the word given "Fire." The gunner pulled the lanyard hard, but the tube did not explode. Another was tried. A strong jerk pulled it out bent and incombustible. A third was inserted, which came out broken. The fourth time was the charm, and the ball was projected about 60 yards to the right and 100 yards short of the mark—

stump, some 1,200 yards distance in the river. It must be remembered that there are no disparaging tangents, or elevating screws to the guns; the officer was obliged to lay it by the eye with a plain chock of wood. The general explained that the friction tubes were the results of an experiment he was making to manufacture them, but I agreed with one of the officers who muttered in my ear, "The old linstock and port-fire are a damned deal better." There were no shells, I could see, in the battery, and on inquiry, I learned the fuses were made of wood at Memphis, and were not considered by the officers at all trustworthy. Powder is so scarce that all salutes are interdicted, except to the governor of the state. In the two camps there were, I was informed, about 4,000 men. My eyesight, as far as I went, confirmed me of the existence of some 1800, but I did not visit all the outlying tents. On landing, the band had played "God Save the Queen" and "Dixie's Land," on returning we had "Marsellaise" and the national anthem of the southern confederacy, and, by way of parenthesis, it may be added, if you do not already know the fact, that "Dixie's Land" is a synonym for Heaven. It appears that there was once a good planter, named "Dixie" who died at some period unknown, to the immense grief of his animated property. They found expression for their sorrow in song, and consoled themselves by clamoring in verse for their removal to the land to which Dixie had departed, and where probably the revered spirit would be greatly surprised to find himself in their company. Whether they were ill-treated after he died, and thus had reason to deplore his removal, or merely desired Heaven in the abstract, nothing known enables me to assert. But Dixie's land is now generally taken to mean the seceded states, where Mr. Dixie certainly is not at this present writing. The song and air are the composition of the organized African association for the advancement of music and their own profit, which sings in New York, and it may be as well to add that in all my tour in the south I heard no melody from lips black or white, and only once heard negroes singing in the field.

By the Memphis papers it seems as if that institution of blood prevailed there as in New Orleans, for I read in my paper as I went along for two murders and one shooting as the incidents of the previous day, contributed by "the local." To contrast with this low state of existence there must be a high condition of moral feeling, for the journal I was reading contained a very elaborate article to show the wickedness of any one paying his debts, and of any state acknowledging its liabilities, which would constitute an invaluable *caducum* for Bashington street.

On the train coming north, my companion was a very intelligent southern gentleman, formerly editor of a newspaper. We talked of the crime of the country, of the brutal stabblings and shootings which disgraced it. He admitted their existence, but regretted, but could advise and suggest no remedy. "The world has rushed in upon us, and we can't master it." "Is the law powerless?" "Well, sir, you see these men get hold of those who would administer the law, or they are too powerful or too reckless to be kept down." "When—how?" "Well, sir, when things are settled, we'll just take the law into our hands. Not a man shall have a vote unless he's American born, and by degrees, we'll get rid of these men who disgrace us." "Are not many of your regiments composed of Germans and Irish—of foreigners, in fact?" "Yes sir." I did not suggest to him the thought which rose in mind, that these gentlemen, if successful, would be very little inclined to abandon their rights, while they had arms in their hands; but it occurred to me as well that this would be rather a poor reward for the men who were engaged in establishing the southern confederacy. The attempt may fail, but assuredly, I have heard it expressed to often to doubt that there is a determination on the part of the leaders in the movement to take away the suffrage from the men whom they do not scruple to employ in fighting their battles. If they cut the throats of the enemy they will still their own sweet voices at the same time, or soon afterward—a capital recompense to their emigrant soldiers!

At Union City there were about 6,000 men, it was said, rude, big, rough fellows, with sprinklings of old companies, composed of gentlemen of fortune exclusively. The soldiers who were entitled to the name only in virtue of their carrying arms, their day and night, their fighting qualities, lay under the trees, peering, cooking, smoking, or reading by papers; but the camp was guarded by sentries, some of whom carried their firelocks under their arm like umbrellas, others by the muzzle with the butt over the shoulder; for, one, for a few, had stuck his, with the bayonet in the ground, upright before him; others laid their arms against the trees, and preferred a sitting to an upright posture. In front of one camp there were two brass field pieces, seemingly in good order. Many of the men had sporting rifles or plain muskets. There were several boys of 15 and 16 years age among the men, who could scarcely carry their arms for a long day's march; but the Tennessee and Mississippi infantry are generally the materials of good soldiers. The camps are not regularly pitched, with one exception; the tents were too close together, the water is bad, and the result was that a good deal of measles, fever, dysentery and dysentery prevailed.

We learned incidentally that the district wherein these troops are quartered was distinguished by its attachment to the Union. By its last vote Tennessee proved that there at least 40,000 voters in the state who are attached to the United States government. At Columbus the passengers were transferred to a steamer, which in an hour and a half made its way against the stream of the Mississippi to Cairo. There, in the clear light of the summer's eve, were floating the stars and stripes—the first time I had seen the flag, with the exception of a slight glimpse of it at Fort Pickens, for no flag of the United States is in places of honor in the south, except at the junction of the Ohio river with the Mississippi, and its name is probably well known to certain speculators in England who believed in the fortunes of a place so appropriately named and situated. Here is the camp of Illinois troops under Gen. Prentiss, which watches the shores of Missouri on the one hand, and of Kentucky on the other. Of them, and of what may be interesting to readers in England, I shall speak in my next letter. I find there is a general expression of satisfaction expressed by Lord John Russell in the speech which has just been made known here, and that the animosity excited by what a portion of the American press called the hostility of the foreign minister to the United States has been considerably abated, although much has been done to fan the anger of the people into a flame, because England has acknowledged the confederate states have limited belligerent rights.

Need of a Reporter.—Capt. Randolph of the Randall Guards, says in a private letter—"Our regiment is scarcely noticed, we find, because we had no reporter; but with one exception, our loss is greater than any other regiment."

Kissing goes by favor in war, as well as in some other matters.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WIRELESS STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

Special to Commercial.—The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. is now open from Cumberland to Wheeling.

John Holyan, of this city, has been arrested and imprisoned on a charge of treason, in having aided the panic at Bull's Run.

Active movements are now in progress to effect the removal of secession clerks from the departments.

Col. Farham, of the Fire Zouaves, is rapidly recovering. He has not once resumed, as has been stated in the papers. He will be out in a few days.

The Fire Zouaves, to their gratification, received arrears of pay to-day.

New York, July 31.

Gen. Beauregard, in his official account of the battle at Bull's Run, states that their loss was about 400 killed and 1200 wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

It was rumored among secessionists that the Maryland legislature will attempt to pass an ordinance of secession in several sessions. The legislature, however, is closely watched by Gen. Dix.

There is a rumor in the city to-day that Gen. Lee is advancing with a large force upon Banks' position at Harper's Ferry.

The brigade of Federal troops under Col. Howard is busily engaged to-day in throwing up entrenchments four miles from Alexandria.

Gen. McClellan expresses his opinion that this will be an artillery war, and asks for as many batteries as possible to provide against them. A regiment has been sent by Gen. McClellan to extend a line of pickets along the Potomac from here to Harper's Ferry.

This will insure an early notice of any movements of the rebels there, and will put an end to their correspondence with Maryland.

CINCINNATI, July 31.

Gen. Cox reached Quincy Bridge on the 28th. Bridge totally burned.

One thousand lint lock muskets and several kegs of powder were left behind by Wise in his retreat. It was thought Wise would make a stand at Lewisburg, where he expected reinforcements from the east. He lost 1000 men by desertion. Since leaving Charleston, Wise, in his retreat up the Kenawha has burned a number of valuable bridges, and carried off most of the wagons and teams in the valley.

House.—Mr. May asked leave to introduce a preamble setting forth the circumstances attending the arrest and imprisonment of the Baltimore police commissioners, asserting that the writ of habeas corpus had been treated with contempt, and that a military despotism has been established in Baltimore, and concluding with a resolution that their arrest and imprisonment without warrant, and flagrantly unconstitutional and illegal.

Brigham raised the point that this resolution was excluded under rule for government of business of this session.

The speaker decided that the point was well taken.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1861.

Gen. McClellan has taken measures to establish a line of pickets along the Potomac below Harper's Ferry. He is urging the government to provide an abundance of artillery for the war, regarding that and cavalry as a more important arm of the service than does the lieutenant-general. He is striving to have the pickets of mounted officers filled by men of fresher blood and more activity. He is also urging the brigading of regiments as fast as they arrive, that the several corps may be thoroughly ready for service. He is inspiring and inspiring the soldiers. He and his staff are actively about in their saddles, and indefatigably in their labors. The new general seems to be the man for the times. We trust that he will receive from citizens and soldiers that complete confidence which he deserves.

Hon. Charles H. Upton's brother-in-law, "Throckmorton," at whose house General Tyler stayed when at Falls Church, has been the victim of a rebel brother, who, with 25 cavalry, gutted the house, burned the out-buildings, and destroyed the standing crops.

Some ten regiments are now at the Chain Bridge.

An officer of the 12th New York militia, (three months' men), now at Harper's Ferry, who was here to-day, says that many of the men will re-enlist if assured that they shall be properly officered. Such seems to be the general feeling of the returning volunteers.

Mr. Jeff. Davis has made a speech at Richmond, in which he pronounces the victory great, glorious and complete. He said we had whipped them this time, and we could whip them again as often as they offered us the opportunity. In alluding to the vastness and importance of "our capture," he said we had taken everything the enemy had on the field—sixty pieces of splendid cannon of the best and most approved models, vast quantities of ammunition, arms, enough of various descriptions to equip an army, hundreds of wagons and ambulances of the most luxurious make, and provisions enough to feed an army of fifty thousand men for twelve months. The headlong retreat of the enemy he compared to the wild and hurried flight of a scared dove of paradise. He said that so great was the terror with which the repeated slaughters of our men inspired them, that taking wildly to their heels, they threw from their guns, swords, knapsacks, and everything that would in any way retard their escape.

Letting alone his grand lies, we may suggest the smaller ones. We have lost just seventeen pieces of artillery, twenty or thirty wagons, possibly a thousand muskets, a very little ammunition, and possibly some provisions which were thrown away by themselves. The statement that the numerous wagons and droves of mules and horses coming here every day are to supply deficiencies created at Bull's Run is a mistake. They simply fill orders made out long ago.

The most intelligent of the escaped prisoners deny that any preparations indicating a purpose to attack Washington are going on among the rebels. They believe, on the contrary, that they will still lurk behind their entrenchments, and that they know what the arrival of Gen. McClellan means. Gen. McClellan's excellent officers, keeping soldiers and officers in their quarters, and holding commanders of brigades responsible, has been issued, and meets with general approbation.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, July 31—3 P. M.

Letters received here from Gen. Lyon's command, at Springfield, state that there will be no movement from that point at present. Troops are being concentrated there, in anticipation of trouble from the rebel forces now being sent into the state to aid Claib. Jackson's falling fortunes. It is reported that Gen. Sigel will be left temporarily in command at Springfield, while Gen. Lyon returns here, and that Gen. Fremont will take the field in person to direct future operations on our southeastern border. The final stand for secession in this

state will be made in the southeast, from present appearances.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, July 31—9 P. M.

We have now positive information concerning the late movement of rebel troops to New Madrid, Mo., by persons direct from that place. It appears that the steamboats John A. White, Prince of Wales, Ohio Belle, John Simonds, Kentucky, Ingomar, and Wm. M. Morrison, all of them "confederate," sometime since under Gen. Pillow's proclamation, left Memphis on Friday with troops and munitions of war for New Madrid, Mo. Arrived at Randolph, the Union City rebels were taken aboard, swelling their numbers to some 15,000. They reached New Madrid on Sunday, where they are now encamped, 17,000 strong. They brought 27 cannon and wagons and army stores in abundance. More than this, they told my informant, who was known to be coming north, that they were after Gen. Lyon and St. Louis, and didn't intend molesting Bird's Point. Everything is quiet here.

Special dispatch to the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

The fortifications on the Virginia side are being mounted with a large number of the heaviest guns used in the service. Expert artillerymen are being detailed to instruct the soldiers, and perfect them in the service of the guns.

The new gun-boats being constructed by the government, are to be armed with heavy steel guns, the navy department having given an order for a number to be manufactured after the pattern of those made for the Sicksle's brigade, and which gave such satisfaction at the tests lately made at the navy yard, under the direction of Captain Dahlgren.

Gen. McClellan, it is said, is about issuing a general order, rendering it incumbent on all brigadier generals in Virginia to have a "division drill by trumpet" at least once a week, until further orders. The first drill is to commence on or about the 10th of next month. At present the men do not know a single call on the brazen instrument, as we have taken occasion to remark more than once.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

The President sent the following army appointments to the senate to-day for confirmation:

MAJOR GENERALS.—N. P. Banks, of Illinois; John A. Dix, of New York; Benjamin Butler, of Massachusetts; and Captain John A. Pope, of the topographical engineers, U. S. A.

BRIEFING GENERALS.—George A. McClellan, Pa.; Samuel R. Curtis, Iowa; Philip Kearney, New Jersey; Joseph J. Reynolds, Indiana; Rufus King, Wisconsin; J. D. Cox, Ohio; Stephen Hurlbut, Illinois; Franz E. Sigel, Missouri; Robert C. Schenck, Ohio; B. M. Prentiss, Illinois.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERALS.—Daniel T. Van Buren, Joseph Bryce Smith, New York; Don Platt, Ohio; Marcus J. Parrott, Kansas; Henry P. Biddle, Pennsylvania; George S. Rose, Indiana; Limon M. Preston, Illinois.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERALS.—James Bradshaw, Indiana; John Taylor, John W. Rankin, Iowa; Jacob Duch, Pennsylvania; Charles W. Malton, Fielding Lowry, Ohio; Reuben B. Hatch, Jesse W. Tell, J. W. Laffler, Illinois.

G. L. Pierce, Illinois; Henry Z. Curtis, Iowa; Edward M. Davis, Illinois; Chandler Hall, Illinois; Henry S. Fitch, Illinois; Enoch P. Fitch, Virginia; John Levering, Indiana; John P. Rutherford, Pennsylvania; Dexter F. Parker, Massachusetts.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.—Speer Butler, Ill.; Thomas F. Wilson, Va.; James Deschamps, Pa.; Francis Darr, Ohio; Daniel Lantz, Pa.; W. C. Tashington, Ind.; Isaac C. Woods, Ind.; R. N. Cowly, Ind.; William Jackson, Ill.; William Donald, Pa.; Richard McAllister, Iowa.

To-day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

It is not true, as has been represented, that the Ohio troops objected on the night previous to battle, to marching under Gen. Schenck. In the bestowal of military honors and titles the valuable services of colonels are not overlooked.

Herall's correspondence.—Information has been received here that since the battle at Bull's Run the rebels have concentrated an immense army in Virginia, and have an available force of 210,000 men now. Tennessee, North Carolina, Mississippi and Alabama at once agreed to double the quota already levied on them.

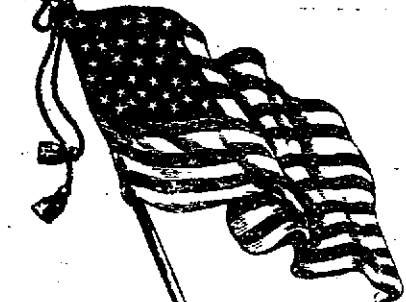
It appears that the rebel troops do not intend to make an attack on this city.

A statement of the regular army who was captured and made his escape from Manassas last Monday, states that from conversations which he overheard, it is not their intention to advance upon Washington. The question has been discussed, and Beauregard is opposed to any such policy. His idea is to act on the defensive.

Up to Monday but few troops had left for the direction of Washington. A large number have been thrown forward towards Fairfax. He is of the opinion that they intend to make a stand at that place as implements for entrenchments and fortifications had been sent out in large quantities. Nearly all the prisoners, he says, have been sent to Richmond. There were a great many of our wounded yet at Manassas.

At the meeting of the New York delegation yesterday, Mr. Corning, of Albany, proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the New York delegation



Former flood that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

A New Government in Missouri.

A state convention has been in session at Jefferson city, Mo., for some time past. It is an adjourned meeting of a convention got up by Gov. Jackson to take the state out of the Union; but it has just effected a very different purpose.

On Tuesday, it declared the offices of Governor, Lieut. Governor and Secretary of State vacant, by a vote of 56 to 25, and on Wednesday it unanimously elected William R. Gamble, Governor, W. P. Hall, Lieut. Governor, and Mordcai Oliver, Secretary of State.

These elections give universal satisfaction, as the new officers are all staunch Union men. A state election is to be held in November.

This energetic action on the part of the convention settles the question in regard to secession in Missouri.

A Strange Order.

The Chicago Tribune of this morning informs us that the Barker Dragoons, which have been in the immediate service of Gen. McClellan during the campaign in Western Virginia, returned on Tuesday evening to Chicago, for the reorganization of the company for the war, being three months men. They bring the following intelligence, which we copy from the Tribune:

It is with a feeling of deep sadness that we record the news brought by the Barker Dragoons last night, that Gen. McClellan, in obedience to positive orders from Gen. Scott, though much against his own judgment, released all the prisoners taken at Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain, one thousand in number, on parole of honor. The second order was a considerable distance from camp by the Barker Dragoons and Cincinnati Cavalry, and set at liberty. They returned the favor by shooting four of the Cincinnatians as soon as they were released.

We hope there is some mistake about this, but if it is true, it is very strange. If such orders constitute a proper prosecution of the war, we are thankful that we do not belong to the military profession.

VOTING IN CAMP.—We learn that a vote was taken at Camp Utley, Racine, previous to their departure from that city, which resulted as follows: 120 republicans and 890 democrats. All the field officers are republicans.—*Frederic du Chien Courier.*

We have heard similar assertions made in our own streets. The Racine Advocate, however, puts a veto on the story. It says: "The above statement appeared in the Racine Democrat a few weeks since, and is now on its travels. We did not take the trouble to contradict it at the time, as we thought no one would be big enough fool to pay attention to it. Whether a majority of the men in the 4th regiment were republicans or democrats we cannot tell, but this we do know, that no such vote as the Democrat pretends to give an account of was taken in the 4th regiment."

CHANGE OF RULE.—If the statement that the provisions for the 7th and 8th regiments are to be purchased by the commissary general, and the men do their own cooking, is true, one of the latest leaks from the public treasury will be shut off. The contractors heretofore have made "a good thing" of it, and we should suppose all obligations in that direction were fully satisfied, if any exist.

AN EFFECT OF SECESSION.—One of the inmates of the Butler insane asylum at Providence, was lately a prosperous Baltimore merchant. Secession troubles broke up his business, rendered him insolvent, took from him two sons now in the rebel army, and finally bereft him of his reason. His wife, an invalid residing near Providence, on failing to receive letters from him as usual, was at last informed of his situation, and from that time declined to live. She was buried two or three days since.

RESIGNATION.—Col. White has resigned his position as assistant adjutant general and his place is supplied by his brother H. K. White, Esq., of Milwaukee. The colonel is district attorney of Waukesha county, and had to relinquish his duties in the adjutant's office for his more legitimate ones.

COLONY OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.—There are several reports in relation to filling the vacancy in the command of the 2d regiment. One writer says that Col. Coon was recalled and tendered the place, but resigned and will come home. Another names John F. Potter, and still another mentions the son of Postwick O'Connor as likely to be appointed. George B. Smith is also alleged to.

THREE HUNDRED REBELS DESERT TO US.—Mr. Russell, the London Times correspondent, who witnessed the battle on Sunday, plainly observed a body of rebels, numbering at least 300, leave their own side and cross over to us.

NOR DEAD.—W. H. Collins, of the LaCrosse company, reported dead, writes a long letter to the LaCrosse Republican, just as naturally as any live man.

DESERTER.—Martin Van Buren Adams has been published as a deserter, by Captain Temple Clarke, Co. K, 5th regiment.

Mr. Russell's Letter to the London Times.

FROM VICKSBURG TO CAIRO.

CAIRO, June 20.

My last letter was from Natchez, from which place I went to Vicksburg on the 14th inst.

Here lives a man who has been the pioneer of hotels in the west, and who has now established himself in a big caravansary, which he rules in a curious fashion. The large dining room is filled with small tables, covered with parrot-colored cloths. At the end is a long deal table, heavy with dishes of meat and vegetables, presided over by negroes and gentlemen of uncertain hue. In the center of the room stood my host, shouting out at the top of his voice the names of the joints, and recommending his guests to particular dishes, very much as the chronicler tells us was the want of the taverns in old London. Many little negroes ran about in attendance, driven here and there by the commands of their white Solon—white-teethed, pensive-eyed, but sad as memory. "Are you happy here?" asked I, of one of them who stood by my chair. He looked uneasy and frightened. "Why don't you answer?" "I'm feared to tell dat to massa." "Why, your master is kind to you?" "My good man, sir, when he not angry with me. And the little fellow's eye filled with tears at some recollection that pained him. I asked no more. Vicksburg is secessionist. There are hundreds of soldiers in the streets, many in the hotel, and my host said some hundreds of Irish had gone off to the war, to fight for the good cause. If Mr. O'Connell were alive, he would certainly be pained to see the course taken by so many of his countrymen on this question.

A few ridge-poled tents, pitched under the shade of some trees, on a small spur of the slope, was the only indication immediately visible of material character. But a close inspection in front enabled me to detect two earthworks, mounted with guns, on the side of the bank, considerably higher than the river, and to oppose any force coming by land to cover its flank and clear the left bank of the Mississippi.

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The first work inspected was a plain parapet of earth placed some fifty feet above the river, and protected very slightly by two small flanking parapets. Six guns, 32-pounders, and howitzers of an old pattern were mounted on barbettes, without any traverses whatever. The carriages rested on rough platform and the wheels ran on a traversing semicircle of plank, as the iron rails were not yet ready. The gunners, a plain-looking body of men, very like railway laborers and mechanics without uniform, were engaged at drill. It was neither a sight nor a sound to compare with the average of a squad after a couple of days' exercise; but the men worked earnestly, and I have no doubt, if the federalists give them time, they will prove artillerymen in the end. The general ordered practice to be made with round shot. After some delay, a kind of hybrid ship's cannonade was sounded. The target was a tree, about 2,500 yards distant, I was told. It appeared to me about 1,700 yards off. Every one was desirous of seeing the shot; but we were at the wrong side for the wind, and I went to the wrong side. However, the general thought and said otherwise. The word "Fire" was given. Alas! the friction tube would not explode. It was one of a new sort, which the Tennesseans are trying their practice hand at. A second answer better. The gun went off, but where the ball went to no one could say, as the smoke came into our eyes. The party moved to windward, and after another fuse had missed, the gun was again discharged, at some 5 degrees elevation, and the shot fell in good line, 200 yards short of the target, and did not ricochet. Gun No. 2 was then discharged, and of went the ball, at no particular mark, down the river; but if it did go so, so did the gun also, for it gave a frantic leap and jumped with the carriage off the platform; nor was this wonderful, for it was an old fashioned chambered cannonade or howitzer, which had been loaded with a full charge, and solid shot enough to make it burst with indignation. Turning from the battery, we visited another nearer the water, with four guns, (32 pounders), which were well placed to sweep the channel with greater chance of ricochet; and higher up the bank, toward a high peak commanding the Mississippi, here about 700 yards broad, and a small conical hill runs into it, was another battery of two guns, with a very great command, but only fit for shell, as the fire must be plunging. All these batteries were very ill-constructed, and in only one was the magazine under decent cover. In the first it was in the rear of the battery, up the hill behind it. The parapets were of sand or soft earth, unprovided with merlons. The last had a few sand bags between the guns.

For five weeks the Tennessee troops under Gen. Pillow, who is at the head of the forces of the state, have been working at a series of curious intrenchments, which are supposed to represent an entrenched camp, and which look like an assemblage of beaver dams. In a word, they are so complicated that they would prove exceedingly troublesome to troops engaged in their defense, and it would require very steady, experienced regulars to man them so as to give proper support to each other. The maze of breastworks, of flanking parapets, of parapets for field pieces, is overdone. Several of them might prove useful to an attacking force. In some places the wood was cut down in front so as to form a formidable natural abatis; but generally here, as in the batteries below, timber and brushwood were left uncut up to easy musket shot of the works, so as to screen an advance of riflemen, and to expose the defending force to considerable annoyance.

Seven or eight hundred men were formed into line for inspection. They were dressed in the old uniform, and such uniforms as I saw were in very bad taste, and consisted of gaudy facings, and stripes on very strange garments. They were armed with old pattern percussion muskets and their ammunition pouches were of diverse shapes. Shoes often bad, knapsacks scarce, head-pieces of every kind of shape—badges worked on the front or sides, tinsels in much request. Every man had a tin water-flask and a blanket. The general addressed the men, who were in line two deep (and many of them unmistakably Irishmen), and said what generals usually say on such occasions—compliments for the past, encouragements for the future. "When the hour of danger comes I will be with you," they were fired to care much whether he was or not.

Randolph's Point is, no doubt, a very strong position. The guns of the plateau command the rear of the batteries below; the ravines in the bluff would give cover to a large force of riflemen, who could render the batteries untenable if taken from the river face, unless the camp in their rear on the top of the plateau was carried. Great loss of life, and probably failure, would result from any attack on the works from the river merely. But a flotilla in the present state of their service and equipment; and there is nothing I saw to prevent the landing of a force on the banks of the river, which, with a combined action on the part of an adequate force of foot and horse, could occupy the position. As the river falls, the round-shot fire of the guns will be even less effective.

Having returned to the steamer, the party proceeded up the river to another small camp in defense of a battery of four guns, or rather of a small parallelogram of soft sand covering a man a little higher than the knee, with four guns mounted in it on the river face. No communication exists through the woods between the two camps, which must be six or seven miles apart. The force stationed here are composed principally of gentlemen. They are all in uniform. A detachment worked one of the guns, which the general wished to see fired in round-shot. In five or six minutes after the order was given the gun was loaded, and the word given "Fire." The gunner pulled the lanyard hard, but the tube did not explode. Another was tried. A strong jerk pulled it out bent and incombustible. A third was inserted, which came out broken. The fourth time was the charm, and the ball was projected about 60 yards to the right and 100 yards short of the mark—a

stump, some 1,200 yards distance in the river. It must be remembered that there are no ditches, tangents, or elevating screws to the guns; the officer was obliged to lay it by the eye with a plain chock of wood. The general explained that the friction tubes were the results of an experiment he was making to manufacture them, but I agreed with one of the officers who muttered in my ear, "The old livestock and port-fire are a damned deal better." There were no shells, I could see, in the battery, and on inquiry, I learned the fuses were made of wood at Memphis, and were not considered by the officers as all trustworthy. Powder is so scarce that all salutes are interdicted, except to the governor of the state. In the two camps there were, I was informed, about 4,000 men. My eyesight, as far as I went, confirmed me of the existence of some 1800; but I did not visit all the outlying tents. On landing, the band had played "God Save the Queen" and "Dixie's Land"; on returning we had "Marseillaise" and the national anthem of the southern confederation, and, by way of parenthesis, it may be added, if you do not already know the fact, that "Dixie's Land" is a synonym for Heaven. It appears that there was once a good planter named "Dixie," who died at some period unknown, to the immense grief of his animated property. They found expression for their sorrow in song, and consoled themselves by clamoring in verse for their removal to the land to which Dixie had departed, and where probably the revered spirit would be greatly surprised to find himself in their company. Whether they were ill-treated after he died, and thus had reason to deplore his removal, or merely desired Heaven in the abstract, nothing known enables me to assert. But Dixie's land is now generally taken to mean the seceded states, where Mr. Dixie certainly is at this present writing. The song and air are not good specimens of the organized African association for the advancement of music and their own profit, which sings in New York, and they may be as well to add that in all my tour in the south I heard no melody from lips black or white, and only once heard negroes singing in the fields.

By the Memphis papers it seems as if that institution of blood prevailed there as in New Orleans, for I read in my paper as I went along of two murders and one shooting at the instigation of the previous day, contributed by "the local." To contrast with this low state of existence there must be a high condition of moral feeling, for the journal I was reading contained a very elaborate article to show the wickedness of any one paying his debts, and of any state acknowledging its liabilities, which would constitute an invaluable *vade mecum* for Bashful street.

On the train coming north, my companion was a very intelligent southern gentleman, formerly editor of a newspaper. We talked of the crime of the country, of the brutal stabblings and shootings which disgraced it. He admitted their existence, with regret, but he could advise no remedy. "The rowdies have ruled in upon us, so that we can't master them. 'Is the law powerless?' 'Well, sir, you see these men get hold of those who should administer the law, or they are too powerful or too reckless to be kept down.' "When—how?" "Well, sir, when things are settled, we'll just take the law into our hands. Not a man shall have a vote unless he's American born, and by degrees, we'll get rid of these men who disgrace us." "Are not many of your regiments composed of Germans and Irish—of foreigners, in fact?" "Yes, sir, I did not suggest to him the thought which rose in my mind, that these gentlemen, if successful, would be very little inclined to abandon their rights while they had arms in their hands; but it occurred to me as well that this would be rather a poor reward for the men who were engaged in establishing the southern confederacy. The attempt may fail, but assuredly, I have heard it expressed to often to doubt that there is a determination on the part of the leaders in the movement to take away the suffrage from the men whom they do not scruple to employ in fighting their battles. If they cut the throats of the enemy they will still their own sweet voices at the same time, or soon afterward—a capital recompense to their emigrant soldiers!"

At Union City there were about 6,000 men, it was said, rude, big, rough fellows, with sprinklings of odd companies, composed of gentlemen of fortune exclusively. The soldiers who were entitled to the name only in virtue of their carrying arms, their duty and possibly their fighting qualities, lay under the trees playing cards, cooking, smoking, or reading the papers; but the camp was guarded by sentries, some of whom carried their firelocks under their arm like umbrellas, others by the muzzle with the butt over the shoulder; one, for ease, had stuck his bayonet in the ground, upright before him; others laid their arms against the trees, and preferred a sitting to an upright posture. In front of one of the sentries I saw a brace of firelocks, seemingly in good order. Many of the men had sporting rifles or plain muskets. There were several boys of 15 and 16 years age among the men, who could scarcely carry their arms for a long day's march; but the Tennessee and Mississippi infantry are generally the materials of good soldiers. The camps are not regularly pitched, with one exception; the tents were too close together; the water was bad, and the result was that a good deal of measles, fever, diarrhoea and dysentery prevailed.

We learned incidentally that the district wherein these troops are quartered was disgraced by the presence of a deserter. By his last vote Tennessee proved that there at least 40,000 voters in the state who are attached to the United States government. At Columbus the passengers were transferred to a steamer, which in an hour and a half made its way against the stream of the Mississippi to Cairo. There, in the clear light of the summer's eve, were floating the stars and stripes—the first time I had seen the flag, with the exception of a slight glimpse of it at Fort Pickens, for two months. Cairo is in Illinois, on the spray of land which is formed by the junction of the Ohio river with the Mississippi, and its name is probably well known to certain speculators in England who believed in the fortunes of a place so appropriately named and situated. Here is the camp of Illinois troops under Gen. Prentiss, which watches the shores of Missouri on the one hand, and of Kentucky on the other. Of them, and of what may be interesting to readers in England, I shall speak in my next letter. I find there is a general expression of satisfaction expressed by Lord John Russell in the speech which has just been made known here, and that the justice excited by a postscript to the American paper called the hostility of the foreign minister to the United States has been considerably abated, although much has been done to fan the anger of the people into a flame, because England has acknowledged the confederate states have limited belligerent rights.

NEXT OF A REPORTER.—Capt. Randolph, of the Randall Guards, says in a private letter—"Our regiment is scarcely noticed, we find, because we had no reporter; but with one exception, our loss is greater than any other regiment."

Kissing goes for favor in war, as well as in some other matters.

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